

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 16. Vol. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1812.

[Vol. 2. 6.

HAVING seen a publication in the Kentucky Gazette, under the signature of John Crump, which publication is designed in a deceptive and malicious manner to injure me, and impose on the public, I think it proper for the information of those who are not acquainted with the circumstances which gave rise to said publication, to submit the following narrative and certificates. This Hezekiah Ricketts named in Crump's publication, was employed by Mr. Daniel, my principal workman, to assist him about my building; who for improper conduct, I turned off. On a settlement with said Ricketts, I through mistake, gave my note for fifteen shillings more than was due him—Ricketts put the note into the hands of William Hunter for collection—Hunter applied to me for the money—I let him know there was a mistake of fifteen shillings in Ricketts's favour. Mr. Daniel who was acquainted with the whole circumstances, drew up a statement, shewing the mistake, which statement and money I gave to Hunter, requesting him to have the mistake rectified, and pay Ricketts the amount I owed him; Ricketts refused to correct the mistake, saying he would have the whole amount of the note; after having counselled with a squire, who advised him to get the money, keep the note and warrant for the fifteen shillings; he applied to Hunter the second time, requesting him to give up the money and let him keep the note, as it was the opinion of the squire, that Hunter could not be hurt; Hunter refused to do it, upon which Ricketts went off; early the next morning he returned with John Crump, his brother-in-law, stating to Hunter that he had concluded to receive the money, drawing the note out of his pocket saying, here is the note; Hunter not being apprised of the deception, pays Ricketts the money and one shilling over, expecting to receive the note—but Ricketts pocketed both money and note; Hunter being much displeased at the imposition, Crump agreed to be answerable for any damages Hunter might sustain; Hunter came immediately and informed me, that Ricketts had deceived him; that after he had paid him the money he refused to give up the note. Hunter and myself went after Ricketts, wishing to get my note, believing he intended to trade it off, being informed that he said he meant to do me all the injury he could—we overtook him. I demanded my note or the money; he refused to give up either, picking up a stone, making offers to throw it at me and threatening to split my brains out. When we came to the yard gate he dropped his stone, and took up a large stick, taking it with him into Crump's house. I proposed that he might choose two or three men, submit the whole case to them, and I would abide their decision, which he refused to do, making use of the most provoking language, calling me a liar and a scoundrel. Finding I could not bring him to a settlement, I concluded to go home; he followed me into the yard, continuing to abuse me, which was such an outrage on my feelings that I was provoked to curse him; however justly his conduct might have merited the chastisement which he got, I am sorry that I pursued such a mode of redress.

By a reference to the annexed certificates you will find the improper use that has been attempted to be made of several names that we subscribed to a certificate published by John Crump. I have no recollection of using the language concerning John Crump, as stated by Benjamin Johnson and Fry in their affidavit; but do recollect saying, there was other proof that did contradict John Crump's statement.

A. BOURNE.

IN consequence of a recent publication under the signature of John Crump, in which it appears that the character of Mr. Ambrose Bourne is assailed—being called on by said Bourne, to state the declarations that were made by said Crump and John Jones, in evidence respecting the splitting of a stick, which was produced on a trial the 4th day of January last, when I presided as a magistrate on said trial—So far as my memory serves me, that said Bourne taking the stick in his hand, asked said Crump whether he, the said Bourne, did split this stick over Hez. Ricketts as it now is; and said Crump's answer was that "you did split it just as it now is, at there was a piece split off the side of the said stick which lies in my yard." John Jones then being called on by said Bourne, stated that he the said Jones did split said stick over his negro man Scot, observing that the stick appeared to be split a little further up, given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1812.

AMB. YOUNG.

WE do hereby certify, that we were present at the trial alluded to above, and believe the above statements are substantially the truth.

David Baker,
John Broadus, Jr.
Ninian Wilby,
Joseph Scrugham.

WE do hereby certify, that previous to the assay which took place between Amb. Bourne and Hez. Ricketts, that we did particularly examine the stick which was produced on the day of trial, the 4th day of January last, and that said stick was considerably split, being informed by John Jones that he had split said stick over his negro man Scot, observing that the stick appeared to be split a little further up, given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1812.

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John Broadus,
John Daniel.

WE the subscribers seeing our names in the Kentucky Gazette, fixed to a publication designed, as we conceive, to injure the reputation of Amb. Bourne, which was by no means our design in signing said certificate, as we did not know that our names would have been so improperly applied; we feel it our duty to say, that although we did not conceive that the evidence of John Jones did invalidate the testimony of John Crump in the above case. Yet from a long acquaintance with said Bourne, we believe him to be a peaceable man, a man of strict truth, and by no means deserving the character given him in said publication; given under our names this 26th day of March, 1812.

George Valentine,
Abraham Christian,
Walter Prather,
Samuel Barker,
John Whittle.

Thomas Prather,
Thomas Epperson,
George Gray,
Nathan Baker.

Blank Bills of Lading and
Bills of Exchange
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOTTERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Lexington Juvenile Library.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$150	is	\$ 150
2 - do -	100	is	200
3 - do -	50	is	150
10 - do -	20	is	200
20 - do -	5	is	100
50 - do -	2	is	100
100 - do -	1	is	150
150 - do -	1	is	150

336 prizes, amounting to \$ 1200
864 blanks.

1200 tickets at \$ 1 each \$ 1200
Subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are sold, which may be had on application to

WILLIAM ESSEX JR.
THOS. P. HART,
WILLIAM A. LEAVY,
JOHN ABRAMIN,
R. C. S. MACCOUN.

Directors of
the Library and
Managers of
the Lottery

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND
MALIGNANT FEVER, IS RECOMMENDED
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,
By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Calculated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-
man Corn Plaster,
Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, said by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde-
muth, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectively announces to the public, that she intends re-com-
mencing her Seminary for the Education of
Young Ladies, on Monday the 13th inst.—

Grateful for the confidence hitherto reposed, she hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Lexington, April 6th, 1812.—15-45

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May next, at his dwelling-house on West-Hickman in Jessamine county; at which time and place, a very limited number of Students will be received if application be made in due time.

Terms as usual—ten dollars payable in advance by the session. No pupil can be admitted without complying with these terms.

S. WILSON.

FOREST-HILL, April 4th, 1812. 15-45

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

17 Bales of Cotton,

First Quality, by the Bale.

Best Lancaster Rappé Snuff.

A variety of Fresh Garden Seeds.

Early York Cabbage, & Scarlet Radish

Red do. Salmon do.

Drumhead do. Fine Holland Lettuce

Curled Savoy do. Early Ice Cabbage Let-

White Turnip Radish tuce.

Scarlet do. do. Large Sweet Basil

White Spanish Radish

FLOWERS.

Norfolkian or Capu. Double large Lark

cines Spars

China Aster, double Sensitive Plant

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Respecting the enrolling and licensing of

Steam-Boats.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That

from and after the passing of this act, a

Steam-boat employed or intended to be

employed only in a river or bay of the

United States, owned wholly or in part

by an alien, resident within the United

States, may and shall be enrolled and li-

censed, as if the same belonged to a ci-

zen of the United States, according to

and subject to all the conditions, limita-

tions and provisions contained in the act,

entitled "an act for enrolling and li-

censing ships or vessels to be employed in

the coasting trade and fisheries, and for

regulating the same," except that in such

case no oath or affirmation shall be re-

quired that the said boat belongs to a ci-

zen or citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

the owner or owners of such Steam-boat,

upon application for enrollment or li-

cease, shall give bond to the collectors of

the district to and for the use of the Uni-

ted States, in the penalty of one thou-

sand dollars with sufficient surety, condi-

tioned that the said boat shall not be em-

ployed in other water than the rivers and

bays of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of

the House of Representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the

United States and President of the Senate.

March 14, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

accordingly be the duty of the commis-

sioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be

applied and paid out of the said fund year-

ly such sum and sums as may be annually

wanted to discharge the interest accruing

on the said stock, and to reimburse the

principal as the same shall become due,

and may be discharged in conformity with

LAW OF KENTUCKY.

AN ACT,

Directing the mode of choosing Electors, to vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States.

APPROVED, Feb. 8, 1812.

§ 1. BE it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That this state shall be divided into three districts for the purpose of electing twelve electors, to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, in the following manner, to wit: The first district shall be composed of the counties of Adair, Brackenridge, Butler, Christian, Caldwell, Cumberland, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hopkins, Henderson, Livingston, Logan, Barren, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Pulaski, Union, Warren and Wayne. The second district shall be composed of the counties of Washington, Bullitt, Jefferson, Shelby, Henry, Gallatin, Franklin, Nelson, Mercer, Casey, Lincoln, Garrard, Rockcastle, Knott, Clay, Madison and Estill. The third district shall be composed of the counties of Floyd, Greenup, Lewis, Fleming, Bath, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Nicholas, Mason, Bracken, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell, Boone, Scott, Fayette, Woodford and Jessamine.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the qualified voters in this commonwealth, shall meet at their respective court houses or place appointed by law, for holding elections in their respective precincts within each county, on the second Monday in November next, and vote for four fit persons, who shall be residents of the district as electors, to vote for a President of the United States. The same rules and regulations shall be observed by the several sheriffs, clerks, judges and voters, as is provided by law, in electing members to the general assembly.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, that the several sheriffs, holding elections in any election precinct, shall meet at their respective court houses, on the fifth day inclusive, after the commencement of the election; and there make faithful addition of the number of votes taken in their counties; and the sheriff in each county, shall, on the tenth day inclusive, after the commencement of the election, meet as follows, to wit: Those in the first district, at the court house of Barren: those in the second, at the court house of Mercer: and, those in the third, at the court house of Bourbon; and then and there, compare the polls of their respective districts, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, and in case of failure, subject to the same penalties, as are prescribed by law, in electing members to congress; and shall certify under their hands and seals, the persons elected in their several districts: and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county where the polls are compared, to transmit such certificates of election to the secretary of state, within six days after such meeting of the sheriffs under the penalty of two thousand dollars, to be collected by motions in any court having cognizance of the same; ten days previous notice being given; and the secretary, on the receipt of such certificate, shall cause the names of those persons so elected, to be published in the Gazette of the public printer.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That the electors so elected, shall meet at the state house in the town of Frankfort, on the first Wednesday in December thereafter, and there vote for a President and vice-President of the United States; and make return thereof, agreeable to the law of the United States, in that case, made and provided. And the sheriffs, for attending and comparing the polls under this act, shall be entitled to the same allowance, and paid in the same manner, as for attending and comparing the polls for members of congress; and each elector shall be allowed two dollars for every twenty five miles he shall necessarily travel, and two dollars per day, while attending in Frankfort as an elector; for which the auditor is hereby directed to issue his warrant on the treasury.

§ 5. Be it further enacted, That the sheriff of any county in which any person chosen as an elector shall reside, shall give such elector or electors, notice in writing of his being elected, within four days from the day of comparing the polls; and on failure, shall be subject to be fined one thousand dollars, by any circuit court of this commonwealth, ten days previous notice being given him, that a motion will be made.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale, and possession given immediately, of his HOUSE & LOTS in Maysville, on the front street, and FOUR OUT LOTS back of the streets. Apply to James Chambers, Esq; or to Mr. Cls. Gallagher, to shew the premises—and for the terms: as also to J. SAVARY.

Millersburg, 15th April, 1812.

Clarke County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Nathan Tucker, living on Stoner, near George Miller's horse mill, four miles from Winchester, a sorrel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, star and snip, has a white spot on her left jaw, shod all round, appraised to \$30. Also a bay horse 14 1/2 hands high, 9 years old, shod before and a lump on his right fore leg, some saddle marks, appraised to \$25. Posted before me this 12th day of February, 1812.

John Ward, j. p. c. c.

Clarke County, scd,

TAKEN UP by Reason Ridgway, living on the waters of Howard's Lower Creek, 2 1/2 miles from Winchester, a Dark Bay Filley, two years old past, about 13 hands high, with a long star in his forehead and a small snip on the nose, no brand perceptible, appraised to \$15 before me this 29th day of November, 1811.

Henry W. Calme, J. P.

KENTUCKY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

For insuring Houses and other property, from LOSSES by FIRE.

THE Society is now organised, applications for Insurance may be made every day from ten o'clock until two at Mr. Lewis Sanders's store in Lexington.

Agreeably to the law incorporating the society, *Houses and Buildings* are to be insured, on a mutual plan—that is, the parties applying for insurance, are both insured and insurers, and premiums once paid, the insured have no other or further to pay; unless from heavy losses, the society should be constrained to call on the members for a quota, to be apportioned to the amount insured by each, so as always to keep up a fund to promptly meet and pay said losses.

This plan is conceived to be the most advantageous to the insurers—in as much as all profit to be made by offices of insurance, by this plan, goes to every member insured therein; as well as that it keeps the whole of the money paid for the premiums, in the state, to circulate amongst ourselves.

Merchandise, machinery, household furniture and other effects, will be insured for a premium to be paid annually or monthly, or for a longer period, as may be agreed by the parties applying for the same. This premium will be found full as low as in any insurance office to the eastward.

A copy of the laws incorporating the society, and of the bye-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the society, as also the scale of premiums for insurance, may be had on application at their office.

When applications shall have been made for insurance to an amount equal to twenty thousand dollars, the society are authorised by law, to issue policies, which will be done according to law.

Agents will forthwith be appointed throughout the state, to receive applications for insurance, of which due notice will be given.

Mutual Assurance Office, 30th March, 1812.

JAMES MORRISON, Pres't.

W. MACBEAN, Ch.

New Invented Light Water Proof

SUMMER HATS,

By A. P. Levett, to be had at A. Sheriff's new store, Main street.

16-1f

Mrs. BROWN

Inform the Ladies that she has imported a superior assortment of the most elegant and

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY:

Amongst which are a great variety of

Straw Bonnets, Hat Covers, Large Dolls, Fashionable straw Jockey do. Mitred do. Gimp, Silk Handkerchiefs, Black Dunstable and Clip do. Black Crap do. Honey Comb Turbans, Basket do. Full Dress Turbans Half Dress do. Sattins, Modes, Pelongs, Black Lace, White do. Ladies' Silk Hose, Ribbons, broad and narrow, All coloured Crapes, Fashionable Silk Shawls, Cotton do.

And has on hand a handsome assortment of Muslim, Cambricks & Lenos,

Mrs. B. having sensibly felt the lively interest some of the most respectable citizens have taken to serve her, begs them to accept her unfeigned acknowledgements, together with an assurance that the patronage received will be long and gratefully remembered. From a generous public she flatters herself with the hope of that encouragement which it shall be her ambition to merit by every means in her power.

16-1f Lexington, April 11th, 1812.

To Rent,

A Large Log House

On Main street, adjoining Patterson Bain's.

—ALSO—

A Pasture Lot,

Convenient to town.—For particulars, apply to

16-2 JAMES P. PARKER.

BENJAMIN KARRACK.

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and has opened a shop in Mr. Bain's new house, situated on the corner of Cross and Main Cross streets. He trusts his experience is such as to enable him to give satisfaction to those who may call on him as a new beginner.

16-3 April 11, 1812.

THE CELEBRATED RACING HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Originally called Johnson's Colt,

IS now in high health and vigorous, and will stand at my farm near Lexington, on Russell's road, & be let to mares on the following terms: For the season, Ten Dollars, payable on or before the 25th of December next, in wheat, rye, corn, oats, hemp, wool, linen, linsey, beef on foot, pork, lard, whiskey or sugar, to be delivered at the stand or in Lexington, at the market prices; which may be discharged by the payment of Six Dollars within the season, which will expire on the 16th day of July.—The single leap Four dollars, cash in hand.—Insurance Twelve Dollars. Any person putting four or more mares, shall have a deduction of One Dollar on each.—Mares from a distance pastured and grain fed on moderate terms; but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

DARE-DEVIL having stood for a number of years in Lexington, renders it unnecessary to recapitulate his pedigree and performances annually—[they can be seen at the stable].—I shall therefore only observe, as a runner and foal getter, his superiority appears to be admitted by all; and that he is a native, and not imported.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

March 30th, 1812.

TAKEN UP by Elisha Cravens, of Jessamine county, a Bay Horse, about nine years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a star in his face, and marked with the geys—appraised to \$40.

P. HIGGEE.

January 6th, 1812.

15-31*

If Matthias Green, who removed to Kentucky from the state of Maryland still live, and should read this paper, he will apply at this office without delay, where he will be informed of something of much consequence.

Foreign Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

The Pope is said to have, at last, complied with Bonaparte's demand, by nominating the vacant bishoprics in France and its dominions, since when he has been freed from all restraint and granted a palace at Parma, in Italy.

Mr. Russell, our charge d' affaires in England had an audience of introduction by Marquis Wellesley to the Prince Regent on the 24th January.

The Riots in Nottingham, England, have not been quelled notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the British government. Many new line of battle ships are ordered to be built. The Dutch and French possessions in Java have been completely reduced and are declared to form a part of the English East India Company's possessions in India, and subject to the government of Bengal.

A pompous account to *Venegas*, is given by *Calleja*, of the capture from the Revolutionists of Zaraquaro in Mexico, which *Calleja* declares he will destroy at his leaving it. Another is given by *Portier*, of the destruction of their cannon foundry at Tequaloya. These mole-hills of skirmishes are converted into mountains of conquest by the *bragadocias* of the Spanish governmental Viceroy. St. Domingo is in an unsettled state. Petion's black generals are disatisfied with each other—their letters to Christophe have been intercepted. Petion is menaced with an attack by land and sea: he will command in person for his defence.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

The ship *Midas*, Slocum, from Liverpool for this port, has arrived at New-Bedford. It is supposed the *Midas* sailed on the 10th of February.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Several transports are going to the Mediterranean with the *Furieuse*, laden with ordnance-stores of every description; amongst which 20,000 stand of arms, 10,000 sabres, 1000 barrels of powder, and a great quantity of ball cartridge, form a part. The transports go direct to Minorca. The arms, it is understood, are intended for a Legion of Greeks, which is raising in the Ionian Isles, and for the Spaniard in Catalonia.

The following is a statement of the arms shipped from the tower, for Spain and Portugal, to the 31st December:—Spain 337,000 muskets, 46,000 carbines, 8600 pistols, 101,000 sets of Infantry, 48,000 sabres, 10,000 carbines, 50,000,000 ball cartridges, 8,500,000 lead balls, 35,000 powder barrels. Portugal 484,008 muskets, 600 carbines, 21,200 rifles, 6900 pistols, 50,000 sets of accoutrements, 11,607,000 ball cartridges, 60,000 lead balls, and 3000 powder barrels.

LONDON, January 30.

We have received this morning a letter from Nottingham, which states, that the same outrageous proceedings continue with unabated violence.

The spirit of insurrection which has so long disgraced the county of Nottingham, has been rendered doubly alarming from the secrecy with which it has been conducted, and the dispatch with which the objects it embraces have been carried into execution.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship *Orbit* captain *Bool*, arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 29 days from Liverpool. She left that port on the 28th of February, and has put the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* in possession of London papers to the evening of the 26th, and *Lloyd's List* of the same date.

The restrictions on the Prince-Regent were removed on the expiration of the act of parliament by which they were laid on; and his royal highness has retained the whole of the old ministry, having previously made overtures to lords Grey and Grenville to join the administration, which were rejected.

Lord Castlereagh has succeeded to Ld. Wellesley's situation in the ministry.

Lord Sidmouth is expected to take a seat in the cabinet; and Mr. Bragge Bathurst to join the present administration.

The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as desirous of returning home. Earl Powys is reported to be likely to succeed him.

Peace between England and Sweden, and war with the United States, were events daily expected. Heavy impressments were making for manning the British navy supposed to be preparatory to a state of hostility with this country.

The king of the two Sicilies has abdicated the throne.

The Emperor of the French has seized on Swedish Pomerania, as a part of a plan to appropriate to himself the whole southern coast of the Baltic.

The United States' sloop of war *Hornet* sailed from Cowes for Cherbourg on the 13th February.

February 20.

Lord Liverpool received the seals of the Foreign office yesterday, to hold in trust till a successor is appointed.

The marquis Wellesley yesterday resigned the seal of office. Lords Sidmouth, Castlereagh and Buckinghamshire, will, we understand, have seats in the cabinet. It is also said that lord Powys is to succeed the duke of Richmond in Ireland, his Grace having expressed a wish to return home.

Yesterday about half past two o'clock, the Marquis Wellesley had an audience

of the Prince Regent, and resigned the seals of office, as secretary of state for foreign affairs.

February 21.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a hot press took place on the river Thames. The River Fencibles were called out to assist the impress service. About 200 men were taken on board the tender in consequence.

February 22.

Yesterday at three o'clock, Lord Viscount Castlereagh was introduced to the prince regent at Carlton house, and received at the hands of his royal highness, the seals of chief secretary of state for foreign affairs. A morning paper states, that his lordship, previous to his accepting this high office, came to an explicit understanding with Mr. Perceval, on the question concerning the Catholics of Ireland, as far as respecting his own real sentiments on that important subject. No other official appointment took place

BOSTON, March 21.

By the Gov. Summer, from Gibraltar, I have received a Chronicle of that place of the 25th Jan. from which I have made the following extracts.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 25.

The master of a coasting vessel arrived at Algesiras, from Alicant, in the beginning of this week, reports, that on the 16th, when he sailed, intelligence had been received of Valencia having capitulated on the 9th, Gen. Blake remaining prisoner of war with about 5000 troops who had followed him into the city, after the defeat of the 26th. He adds, that Generals Mahi and Freyre, with their two divisions, making together, 10,000 men, had succeeded in effecting their retreat towards Alicant, although an attempt had been made by the enemy to get them included in the capitulation, as was the case with Veda's troops when Dupont surrendered.

As the Packet was coming out of Malta, she boarded H. M. ship *Active*, which had captured the French frigate *Pomone*, of 46 guns, and 350 men after a severe action, in which the former had ten men killed and sixteen wounded.

Domestic Intelligence.

RECRUITING REGULATIONS.

stricted to say, that he did not appear in disguise, but (to them) in his proper character. If this is the case (which we do not believe) how does it happen that it has been kept a secret. It has always been the custom with the "leading federalists" on the approach of a *distinguished character* to make it known by issuing a bulletin. The approach of Francis James Jackson was duly announced, and a number of the "choice spirits" went out, met him on his way, and escorted him into town, and gave him a dinner at the Exchange! But Mr. Coore pays a visit at a certain time, and none but certain men know it. There is more in this business "than meets the eye." Look out!

It is now stated for the first time, that Mr. Morier, the late British Charge d'Affairs, was in this town a short time before Mr. Coore, and that a convocation of "choice spirits" was held, no doubt for the purpose of renewing their mutual pledge of "integrity of intention." *Bost. Pat.*

GREAT HASTE.

We have it from good authority, that on Sunday last, the day on which the news of Henry's conspiracy arrived here, a letter was despatched to an officer of the British government in Canada.

The President of the United States has called on the governor of Ohio, for twelve hundred men to march immediately for Detroit. The governor has accordingly issued his orders to the commandants of divisions, who are each to furnish 300 men, to be divided into five companies. A draft will be immediately made on the militia, unless a sufficient number should volunteer their services.—We understand that several gentlemen, in this country, are at present engaged in raising volunteer companies.

We learn that captain Manary, of the Rangers, has received orders to march on next Monday week, to Urbanna, in Campaign county, where he is to be met by Governor Meigs, who will after proper examination, give the necessary orders and directions for the protection of our frontier. Already the company is made up, and from the coolness and experience of the captain, much good will doubtless result to those inhabitants who, from their situation, are most exposed to hostile incursions from the Indians.

Scioto Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas G. Watkins, of Tennessee, to Captain Jacob Ellison, of this county, dated

JEFFERSON, (TEN.) March 26.

DEAR SIR,

"This moment we received orders to march against the Creek Indians. They have killed twenty families on Elk River; we march this moment."

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.

THE GLEANOR.—On Saturday evening last three seamen made their escape from on board the British ketch Gleanor, lying off this harbour. Before they reached the shore they were observed by some on board, and several cannon and a number of small arms were fired; but without effect, or even deterring them from their object. They were however quickly pursued by three or four officers and a number of men armed with muskets, &c. and notwithstanding they had been informed by a justice of the peace that there was no authority by which the deserters could be apprehended or delivered up, or that would justify so wanton an insult to the dignity of an independent nation, they determined to compel the return of the deserters (if found) by force of arms. They had not proceeded far before they were followed by a party of twelve or fifteen citizens who (under the impression of the deserters being impressed Americans) had armed themselves with the laudible determination of rescuing them at all hazard had they been taken, and securing the offenders against the dignity of the states. The Englishmen were met on their return after a fruitless search for the deserters; and on their arms being demanded, (dreading the consequences of resistance and seeing there was no possibility of escape,) very submissively delivered them up and were marched into town as *prisoners of war*.

The citizens, with that true generosity which has ever characterized the American people, discharged the arms they had taken, delivered them to the prisoners and sent them back to their masters vessel unhurt, but not without the loss of another seaman; who, finding himself in a free country, disdained their threats and boldly refused to return on board.

We have thought proper to make this plain statement of facts as they occurred, as there is no doubt but the affair will be much misrepresented; and this will serve to do away any erroneous opinions which may be entertained on the subject.

Recruiting in Canada.—We have seen copies of handbills circulating in Canada by the British recruiting officers. They offer Five Guineas Bounty, and a quantity of land at the end of the service. The term of enlistment is three years.

The British are preparing vessels of war on the Lakes, and marching additional troops to the forts.—*Bost. Pat.*

The company of Rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of Capt. Whitesides have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier; report says that they are, as fine a company as ever trod the tented field.—*Louis. Gaz.*

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lambing at his back!"

LEXINGTON, APRIL 14, 1812.

"Wars and Rumours of War?"

The news of the day, both foreign and domestic, is of great importance. Great Britain has determined not to reude, and Congress seem at last to have got in earnest, and appear disposed to prepare for war.

A ninety day Embargo has been laid to secure our property and notify our commercial citizens that some strong measures will soon be taken.

The recruiting service has been actively commenced in various places, and large bodies of Militia are to be

raised to march for Detroit and other parts of our frontier.

This is all preparatory to the invasion of Canada, now more than ever necessary,

as presenting whilst in the possession of Britain, a never failing source of Indian hostility.

Until those *civilized allies of our Savage neighbours*, are expelled from our continent, we

must expect the frequent recurrence of the late scenes on the Wabash.

Every mail brings us accounts of

some murder or other depredation

committed by the Indians on our

frontier; and the last one advises

us that we may expect a general Indian as well as British war.

The better the preparation, and the more

promptitude and vigour displayed by

Congress to meet it, the more will

they be entitled to the confidence of

the country.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. H. Clay to the

Editor of the Reporter, dated

"CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1812.

"I transmit you a copy of an act laying an Embargo for ninety days. This measure is not designed as a substitute of War, but as a component part of that system which government is deliberately forming.

Its value consists in the notification it gives to preserve property at home,

to bring in as much as is practicable from abroad, and to make preparations for that

contest which cannot be much longer deferred.

It fixes a period beyond which

the present state of things will not continue.

An incidental advantage (which

however by no means constitutes a leading

motive in the adoption of the measure) is that it will deprive Great Britain of

those supplies so essential to her continental operations."

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels

in the ports and harbours of the U. States,

for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives of the United States

of America in Congress assembled, That

An Embargo be and hereby is laid for the

term of ninety days from and after the

passing of this act, on all ships and ves-

sels in the ports and places within the

limits or jurisdiction of the United States,

cleared or not cleared, bound to any for-

ign port or place; and that no clear-

ance be furnished to any ship or vessel

bound to such foreign port or place, ex-

cept vessels in ballast with the consents of

the President of the U. States; and that

the President be authorised to give such

instructions to the officers of the revenue,

and of the navy revenue cutters of the

United States, as shall appear best adapt-

ed for carrying the same into full effect:

Provided, that nothing herein contained

shall be construed to prevent the depar-

ture of any foreign ship or vessel, either

in ballast, or with goods, wares and mer-

chandise on board of such foreign ship

or vessel, when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

during the continuance of this act, no re-

gistered or sea-letter vessel shall be al-

lowed to depart from any one port of the

United States to any other within the

same, unless the master, owner, consign-

ee, or factor, of such vessel shall first

give bond, with one or more sureties, to

the collector of the district, from which

she is bound to depart, in a sum double

the value of the vessel and cargo, con-

ditioned that the goods, wares and mer-

chandise with which she shall be laden,

shall be reloaded in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That

if any ship or vessel shall, during the con-

tinuance of this act, depart from any port

of the United States without a clearance

or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall,

contrary to the provisions of this act,

proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade

with or put on board of any other ship

or vessel any goods, wares or mer-

chandise, of foreign or domestic growth or

manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods,

wares and merchandise, shall be wholly

forfeited, and if the same shall not be se-

ized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter,

or factors, of any such ship or vessel

shall for every such offence forfeit and

pay a sum equal to double the value of

the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall ne-

ver thereafter be allowed a credit for de-

uties on any goods, wares or mer-

chandise imported by him or them into any port

of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectfully forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be used for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases there-in mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had

continued in full force and virtue.

Solomon Squib is so much engaged in ob-

serving the dissipation of the town, attending to his many correspondents, that even if he had

the inclination or ability to sketch the female character he has no time.

Gulliver Trip has been absent on a tour to

the southern parts of the state ever since Jerry

deserted me. His versatile genius, if present,

might have afforded something which if not

correct, would at least be miraculous.

Obadiah Squint is so occupied in writing

"the Greenville and Olympian Guide," that he

has little time to spare as Solomon, besides

he is such a rhymer that he would rather stand

in the stocks four and twenty hours than write a

a column of prose.

To have undertaken this labour myself would

have been a gross piece of presumption; for my

short residence here has not put me in posses-

sion of a sufficient number of facts. I had often

conversed on this subject with Broadbrim,

who information and adroitness of remark

astonished me. I felt my inferiority, and was

unwilling to treat largely on the subject, with

the hope that he would one day become reconciled.

Last week my hopes were realized. He

sent me the following opinions and observa-

tions, informing me at the same that if I saw

cause to publish them, I was very welcome to do so and make any comment I chose, but if I

still were bent on nourishing the seed plots

of liberty, the supercilious fashions and deport-

ment of females, he would withdraw his communica-

tion and apply to some of the editors who

Coffee & Sugar.

210 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN FINE ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODA-
TION TERMS, BY
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8-1f

Jeremiah Neave

HAS LATELY RECEIVED A FRESH AS-
ORTMENT OF
MERCANDIZE,

Which he will sell for Cash, or approved paper,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.

Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hard
Ware,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
CHIN, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE.
LADIES' SHOES, STRAW BONNETS,
MEN'S COARSE ditto MEN & BOY'S PHIL-
MOCCO CAPS, LADEPHALIA HATS

Cotton by the Bale.

And Prime Cotton, Retail, as usual.
Spun Cotton from different factories,
Hamilton's best Snuff, wholesale or retail
at the Philadelphia prices,
Pittsburgh Castings, Dorsey Iron, Wire &
Brass Sifters for Powder-makers and
others, of all sizes.

Nails, Paints, Stationery, &c.
Linsey, good tow Linen and 600 and 700
Linen, received in exchange for
Merchandise

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1812. 5-1f

Academy for Young Ladies.

Mrs. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her ACADEMY will be opened on the 15th of February; in which will be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every elegant branch, necessary to form an English, classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in advance. A vacation will be given from the 15th of December, to the 15th of February, for which no deduction will be made; the weather at that time, being generally too severe for young Ladies to encounter; neither will the age or size of the scholars admitted, make any difference in the terms. Music and Painting, not being included in the above terms, will be taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exertion within the sphere of her abilities, for the improvement of those with whose education she may be flattered; and to those friends who have honoured her with their patronage, she returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812. 5-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE
Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Chevers that they may be supplied with this article on the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we pursue the most approved method yet discovered, and we flatter ourselves from the assiduous attention which we intend to devote personally to every branch of the business, and from a thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of our customers, we will receive it back again at our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

I DO hereby warn all persons from trading or contracting in any way with my wife Jenett Barnes, as I will not be answerable for any of her contracts.

ZACHARIAH BARNES.

March 18th, 1812. 14-3f

FANATICISM EXPOSED:

OR THE
Scheme of Shakerism
Compared with Scripture, Reason and Religion, and found to be contrary to them all.

BY THE

REV. JOHN B. HILEY,

Of Kentucky.

Lately published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, price 12 cents

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER
WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

The Subscriber

HAS REMOVED HIS



Boot & Shoe Manufactury

TO the corner brick house of Maj. Parker's on Water-street, where he still intends carrying on that business in all its various branches. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of

Philadelphia Leather, and intends keeping a full supply of that kind.

WILLIAM BOWLIN.

26th January, 1812. 5-1f

TAKEN UP by James Carothers, in Jessamine county, on Clear creek, one Brown Horse, 6 years old, a few white hairs in his forehead, near 14 and an half hands high, appraised to 25 dollars, this 8th January, 1812.

12-3f RICH'D. LAFON, J. P. J. C.

Montgomery county, setc.

TAKEN UP by Abel Packer living on Grassy-lick creek, Montgomery county, a Bay Mare, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a star in the forehead, no brands perceptible, appraised to ten dollars—posted before me this 2d day of December, 1811.

A copy, Attest

H. LANE, B. C.

Book Binding Generally.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently removed to Lexington and again commenced business, on main street, two doors below Lime-street nearly opposite Postlethwait's inn.

Book Binding in all its branches will be carried on, and executed in the best style, on moderate terms. The attention and exertion of the subscriber will be wholly devoted to give satisfaction to his customers—and he hopes to merit a share of business.

JOHN F. CARTER.

Dec. 22, 1811.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has returned to Lexington, where he intends, in co-partnership with JAMES W. BRUNDY, to pursue his profession of

House Carpenter & Joiner

In all its branches, if liberally encouraged. Place of residence between Mr. Samuel Long's shop and Mr. John W. Hunt's factory, on the opposite side of the street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Atkinson.

MATTHEW KENNEDY.

March 14th, 1812. 12-1f

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

A House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-1f

FOR SALE,

FROM 1 TO 3 HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

SITUATED in the Indiana territory, on the bank of the Ohio, eight miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. The situation of this place is one of the most elegant for a town and will probably become a county seat whenever the country is settled so as to afford a division of the present counties, town will be built at this place called Vevay. A post office is already established. The purchaser will have the advantage of a ferry across the Ohio, if he chooses—this is of much importance, as the road is expected to become very public. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN F. DUFOUR.

Vevay, March 18, 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who have any demands against the estate or the heirs of James M'Cabe deceased, (late of the County of Jessamine) to make them known to the subscriber, living in the aforesaid county, and those indebted to the estate are again requested to make immediate payment: and the public are hereby notified not to take an assignment of a bond, for 100 acres of Land, situate on Brush Creek, Green County; which bond purports to be given by the decedent, to ascertain Patrick M'Cabe, and by him assigned to a certain

Bales, of Green county; who has made application to the subscriber for information on the subject; the subscriber then and now believes said bond not to be genuine, therefore gives the above caution.

FRANCES M'CAFE. Adm'r.

March 31, 1812. 14-3f

KENTUCKY HOTEL.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,

ACKNOWLEDGES

with gratitude the many favours he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has leased of Mr. Clay, for a term of years, the above extensive and commodious building, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of their favours. Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied with the most choice liquors, and his table shall be furnished with the best viands which the Lexington market affords. Particular attention shall be paid to his beds, and his stables shall be abundantly supplied with provender, and attended by the most careful ostlers.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE,

CONTAINING seventy-five acres,

with a handsome, new and convenient one story BRICK HOUSE, with smoke house, ice house and other useful buildings; two good springs and a pond of stock water; the whole under fence, and within sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from the Lexington court house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into forty-two acres of wood and thirty-three cleared. It is presumed this property from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. A fourth part of the purchase money will be required in hand, for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Possession may be had if required in two months. The title to this tract is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

11-1f

March 7.

James Megowan,

CABINET MAKER,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced business in Lexington, and opened a shop on Mill street, in the house lately occupied by Downing & Grant, painters.

Every species of Cabinet work that his friends may choose to order, will be executed on short notice, in an elegant and fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms.

January 6th, 1812.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Six Likely Negro Boys,

FROM the age of sixteen to eighteen. To

save fruitless application none need be offered unless well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

11-1f RICH'D. LAFON, J. P. J. C.

March 9, 1812.

TAKEN UP by James Carothers, in Jessamine county, on Clear creek, one Brown Horse, 6 years old, a few white hairs in his forehead, near 14 and an half hands high, appraised to 25 dollars, this 8th January, 1812.

12-3f RICH'D. LAFON, J. P. J. C.

Montgomery county, setc.

TAKEN UP by Abel Packer living on Grassy-lick creek, Montgomery county, a Bay Mare, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a star in the forehead, no brands perceptible, appraised to ten dollars—posted before me this 2d day of December, 1811.

A copy, Attest

H. LANE, B. C.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. which if not taken out in three month, will be sent to the General-Post-Office as dead letters.

1

Ayres John

Alexander Robert

Allis Henry

Allen Miss Maria

Alexander Aaron

Bradford John

Berryman Thos. H.

Brown H. H.

Bell Susannah

Buford Abraham

Bell William

Badin Stephen

Brown Morgan

Baldwin & Rice

Bullock Edmund

Bledsoe Jesse

Bacon William

Branks Ephraim

Brown John

Blackmore

Brown Simeon

Bainbridge Absalom

Blythe James

Beatty James

Beatty Charles

Beatty Robert

Bacon, Alias & C.

I aker Leonard

Faresley Benedict

Bodley, C. F. C. C. 3

Conover Peter

Campell Elyck

Curtin Elizabeth

Crow Leonard

Clark Jacob

Crane Elias

Carlton James

Cahill William